

FARM AND HOME.

THE FIELD, GARDEN AND STABLE.

Work for the Week—Kansas and Texas Sheep Ranches—The Shepherd Dog

(PREPARED FOR THE HERALD.)

In farm work for 1881 we have not least made a beginning, although a small one. Many things were started last week and kept running until yesterday. The ground was in good order to receive them. Farmers of this and adjoining counties were ready to improve the first day presented, and did so.

The first work in hand is rearing the lost cat crop. About all has to be replanted, the frost and freeze of the winter having ruined almost every acre, without exception. The crop can be planted now and about as much made. It is an important crop, ripening early and often relieving farmers who have no corn to feed their stock. It is the greatest relief which can be given work stock in the summer time, and as it almost always does well, a real source of revenue to those who sow more than their home wants.

Corn and cotton seeds will next receive attention. February will be a busy month with the plow. Not a furrow had been run up to ten days ago. We are at least one month behind the position we are usually in on the first of February, and can only catch up by hard and constant work. We must do so, however. In this climate it is of the first consequence to get seed in the ground at the earliest possible date. This applies to about all we plant, and about all we grow. It is a matter of life and death to the farmer, and to the grower of everything we grow in north Texas, and we surely ought to be able to make one.

Kansas and Texas for Sheep Ranches.

The following is a specimen of the stuff served up in the New York Times:

"LOCATING A SHEEP RANCH.—A. W. P. Tennant's Harbor, Me.: The best locality for locating a sheep ranch is in southwest or central Kansas. A homestead of 160 acres and a timber claim of 160 more can be taken up without cost to serve as a winter headquarters where hay may be cut and some corn grown for winter use. There is plenty of range on unoccupied land to last many years on the railroads for summer pasture. The best sheep to begin with are the common natives crossed with pure Merinos. Common sheep cost \$1.50 to \$2 each, and pure Merino range \$10 to \$25 each. One should have enough to buy a thousand sheep, two yoke of oxen, and a camping wagon and the outfit with provisions to last a year. Money comes in when the sheep are sheared. Texas is not a desirable place to begin the business; it is too much occupied by cattle, whose owners are unfriendly to sheepherds. It is best to go in the spring, and raise a crop of corn and cut hay for winter and buy sheep in the summer or early fall."

There are several falsehoods in the above. Indeed it would be difficult to find a single truth in it. The Times is an intensely partisan paper, and therefore totally unreliable. It is prejudiced against Texas because it doesn't vote its ticket and never will. Any one with as much brain as a sheep knows Texas is better adapted in every way to sheep raising than Kansas. A sheep would quickly leave Kansas and emigrate to Texas if it had its free will to do so. It is an animal which thrives best in a warm climate. And here does a hundred fold better upon our grasses and herbs, green throughout the winter, than in Kansas where they must be fed seven months out of the twelve to keep them alive. As to Texas being "too much occupied by cattle," who owners are unfriendly to sheepherds, that is all an unfounded libel upon Texas and her cattle growers. One of the most successful sheep ranches in the southwest is near Taylorville, Texas, staked out, stocked, owned and attended to by men from the state of Maine. No one ever heard of their being disturbed by cattle owners, nor any one else. If A. W. P. of Tennant's Harbor, were the truth, he had better apply to his countrymen at Taylorville, and not to a scribbler who sends him to poor black, barren and frozen climes to follow a business he would rather grow rich as thousands of others have and are doing. Many of our great ranchmen are from New England, and they will rise upon their knees and deny the truth of the New York Times. The management of that paper should shame the author of that paragraph. There is a mixture of ignorance and prejudice in all he writes.

How to Raise a Shepherd Dog.

A San Antonio correspondent of the New York Sun says:

"In a former number of the Weekly Sun appeared a letter on sheep raising in Texas in which the author pointed out shepherd dogs. It is the experience of most sheep men that it is better not to use dogs at all; but if dogs are used the best are those that grow to a large size, and are converted into shepherd dogs in the way the Mexicans do. That is, take the pup away from its mother before it is over a year, and give it to a goat, or ewe to raise, depriving the latter of their offspring when just born. The pup will know its stepmother and will go to it to be suckled. As soon as the dog is old enough to go out with the flock it will stay with them, and when it is grown will be very useful in driving off other dogs, wolves, or sheep thieves. For that use the larger and more fierce the breed of the dog the better, but any kind of dog can be made a shepherd dog in the way above described. If a person wishes to instruct a small flock, say 500 sheep, to the care of the dog alone, the latter must be fed but twice a day, in the morning and in the evening, and the dog must be fed with sheep's milk, and when it comes for his supper, should be made to follow him during the day to come home for food give him a sound whipping, and send him back to the flock without food. After he has been done a few times he will soon learn not to leave his flock, and to bring it home at the proper time."

This is a very valuable piece of information and should be remembered.

The Nomination of Ex-Governor Throckmorton for U. S. Senator in the Legislature on the 26th ult.

BY MR. NASH.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House, I did not intend to say anything on this most interesting occasion, until the gentleman from Tarrant (Mr. Padlock) arose as the exponent of the sentiment of north Texas. I desire to say that, personally, I am under no obligations whatever to that distinguished citizen, the Hon. James W. Throckmorton, but I earnestly desire to reflect the will of my constituents in casting my vote for United States senator, and I do not hesitate to say that I know it will meet the hearty approval of the people of Dallas county when I cast my vote for Governor Throckmorton. The gentleman from Tarrant would make the impression that North Texas desires the re-election of Senator Maxey. Permit me to say that I hail from an adjoining county to the one represented by the gentleman from Tarrant, and I know that my constituents infinitely prefer the Hon. J. W. Throckmorton. We do not ask you, gentlemen of the house, to regard our assertions upon the subject, but when the roll of members is called, listen, and ascertain for yourselves whether the members from that section of our great state cast their votes for Throckmorton or for Maxey.

In advocating the claims of Governor Throckmorton, we are not prompted by no hostile feeling toward our present distinguished senator. We make no assault upon his character; we admit that his private and public records are without spot and without blemish—but we prefer Governor Throckmorton, because we believe his experience is greater, more varied, that he has the capacity to make us an able senator than the present incumbent, and because North Texas holds him in estimation above all his favorite sons.

SENATOR SHANNON SAID.

Mr. President.

I arise to place in nomination the name of the Hon. J. W. Throckmorton, and in doing so I desire to be understood as concurring in all that has been said by the honorable senators from Harris and Travis counties in commendation of the Hon. Sam Bell Maxey. I know that for the last six years Senator Maxey has made for Texas an able, earnest and efficient representative. I would not rob him of a single laurel, nor deny to him that meed of praise he has so fairly won. But sir, I arise to speak of another, who, too, has served the state. For the last thirty years J. W. Throckmorton has been almost constantly in the forum of the field the servant of the people of Texas.

It has been my fortune to have known him personally the greater part of that time. In 1855, I first knew him as a legislator, representing the section of the state in which he now resides. From that time down to the present I have known him personally as state legislator, chief executive of Texas, and representative from his district in the federal congress.

As a legislator in Texas he was ever regarded by all who knew him as the very embodiment of energy, efficiency and devotion to the interests of the masses, advancing always to the utmost extent of his great ability, as far as consistent with his duties as a legislator of the state at large, the interests of his immediate constituency.

The people of Texas did not fail to recognize the ability and patriotism of the honorable and distinguished gentleman, and in 1866, with almost one accord, bid him go up higher, and gave to Texas a governor than whom none other has ever won higher distinction for indefatigable industry, executive ability and fairness of administration.

His administration, short though it was cut off by federal interference, won for him universal admiration throughout the length and breadth of the entire land of all lovers of civil liberty and good government. As representative in congress, true to his instincts, with all that intelligence and energy so characteristic of the man, he was to be found looking after all the varied interests of his constituents, and regarding with commendable jealousy all the rights of his constituency.

But, Mr. President, aside from the consideration of the relative patriotism, ability and efficiency of the two distinguished gentlemen, there is another subject which might be profitably considered by senators in making their selection. There are some mighty questions in their scope and character of the greatest national importance, and in the decision of which, in the estimation of the wise and patriotic in the nation, the future liberties of the American people, which have presented themselves for their consideration and they must be considered. They have been kept in the background by interested parties, through the unscrupulousness of pliant democracies as long, I hope, as that can be. Is the government of the people to be controlled by the consolidated power of the nation banks, or must the banks go down?

Is that system of legalized robbery, the present tariff system, which robs the many in the interest of the few, to continue forever? And last but not least to the government to insist upon its right to control the great railroad combinations in the interests of the people; or are those combinations to control the government? These are the mighty questions, Mr. President, which are now up before the American people for their intelligent consideration, and they will not down.

Both of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are mentioned in connection with the nomination of senator are democrats, but sir, I submit that the term democrat, as being indicative of position upon either one of these great questions, means almost nothing. We have a right to know more than that a man is a democrat when he asks our votes for a position in the very body where these questions are to be deliberated upon and determined.

Governor Throckmorton has stated his position and given his views upon them. I repeat, in a manner not to be misunderstood. Agreeing with him in those views, confiding in his patriotism, his great ability, industry and devotion to the best interests of our state, I place his name in nomination, and believe that by his election Texas will be honored and a faithful public servant properly rewarded.

SENATOR LAIR AROSE AND SAID:

MR. PRESIDENT—I arise to second the nomination of ex-Governor J. W. Throckmorton for United States senator. Sir, I live within two miles of his father's grave, where he, when a beardless boy, shouldered his rifle and assisted in driving back the savage Indian and gave us a broader area of civilization. Sir, it is unnecessary for me to say anything about his statesmanship, the acknowledgment of which is not circumscribed by the boundary of the United States. He is acknowledged by all that for patriotism he has but few equals and superiors. He is uncorruptible. He was the first to be fed by the state of the revolution, and if he had been corrupt, he would to-day be a millionaire, but he is comparatively a poor man. He is charitable and benevolent. In short, he is the political idol of my district.

Consolidating the Land League.

New York, Feb. 1.—All branches of the Irish national land and industrial league were represented by delegates last evening at the

The State of Trade.

As remarked above trade has picked up wonderfully during the week. Order business has been very heavy and traffic over the country greater than any week since Christmas. In spite of all the alleged rivalries and backsets and adverse railway combinations, Dallas looks all of even standing still, neither dead, dying, nor in any danger of doing dead. One has lost any confidence in her future. Ideal estate is higher than ever. The population is constantly increasing. There is not a vacant house in town.

Meats have advanced during the week, gaining 14¢ a cent upon cured. Dry salts are sold to-day at 8¢ to 8 1/2¢, and smoked at 9¢ to 9 1/2¢. Ham 13¢ to 14¢ for plain and canned sausage cured. Dressed hogs 5¢. Live 4¢ to 4 1/2¢. Venison 5¢ for drawn gross. Breakfast bacon steady.

Lard has ruled steady at the quotations below, with ample stock to supply the trade. Flour has been active, but it did not advance. Fancy family has ruled at \$3.10 to \$3.15 throughout in lots.

Oats have been in very heavy demand and poor supply. Orders ten days old are not yet filled for red roof seed. These are wanted in the country for replanting. The supply of feed oats has also been light. They freely command 15¢ a bushel from wagon with very few offerings. From store sacked 30 cents.

Corn has declined. It is freely offered at 30 cents for mixed and 32¢ for pure white. As there is a large surplus in the country and no margin to ship the market is limited to the town trade, which is very small, confined as it is to livery and work stock and a few family horses.

Sugar and coffee have not changed since the last general review. They are held at the quotations below, with stocks sufficient for the demand.

Louisiana molasses are stiff and 5 cents per gallon higher.

Bagging and ties are dead slow and on the close of their season. Stocks are running low with no orders for any more.

Horses and mules are active. Work stock are wanted for plantation use. They rule much higher than last spring by 10 to 25 per cent.

Potatoes have been and are in fair supply. They are to-day held at \$1.50 to \$1.75 per barrel, and in sacks at \$1.50 per bushel. Seed potatoes are being sought for. Northern shippers are sending them through by keeping a hot stove burning in the cars. We get immigrants that way. "The supercargo" pays his passage by keeping the fire in the stove, and not returning north.

Apples are in good supply once more. On stock 2¢, prime 3¢ and choice 3 1/2¢ per barrel.

Oranges 3¢ to 3 1/2¢ per box. Lemons do.

Eggs are lower. A sale was reported this morning at 15 cents per dozen, though 15 is a fair quotation. They are selling at 15 to 20 cents over the counter.

Butter is harder to sell. It is not bringing over 15 to 18 for prime to choice, and difficult to work off.

Peanuts are about the same. Dressed stock 2¢, undressed 1 1/2¢ per bushel. The market is quiet and steady.

Hemp have ruled 22 to 23 cents and other grades in proportion.

We have not heard of a sale of wool during the week. Choice is quotable at 21 cents.

Hay is steady with plenty offering at \$1.10 to \$1.20 per ton. Baled retail, 11¢ per hundred.

Poultry and game, as usual, have been dead scarce. There have not enough offered to define the market very clearly, though chickens are about 30¢ per dozen.

Butter of 30¢ per bushel. Rape 75¢ a bushel. Run to make white and 61¢ a bushel.

Red cattle are only wanted by a few butchers.

MONEY AND TRADE.

YESTERDAY'S MARKET SITUATION.

Cotton Drops Throughout, Yet Loses Little—Corn Down—Oats Held Their Own—Hay Steady—General Groceries Steady—Meats Higher—Country Produce Irregular.

DALLAS, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 1, 1911.

For the week ending to-day trade has been far heavier than for the one preceding it. We have had fair weather and dry roads all along with the thermometer generally above 70 degrees at noon and not below 40 degrees except this morning when it was at 32 at daylight. We are still congratulating ourselves that the backbone of the winter has been broken, and that commerce from this time forth will not be seriously obstructed for any great length of time by snow, ice or rain. We have that hope at least.

Reports from the country are that everywhere there is some plowing and a great many farmers are sowing oats. They will complete that work during this week and next. Then will come corn which will be planted the latter part of February and during the next month.

In the city all manner of traffic and the trades have been followed with energy during the last five or six days. Building has been fully resumed and that important branch of our industries now looms up larger than ever. A vast deal of houses will be erected during the year, both stores and dwellings. Building material will be in active demand for city and country. In the country farmers are expending large amounts in improving their homes and their out-buildings and fences.

Financial Affairs.

The demand for money has increased, and loans over bank counters are greater than they have been for several months. In addition to the regular mercantile demand, speculation is rife in the land, and everybody getting more and more seized with the idea that this is the "tide in the affairs of men which will turn the flood leads on to fortune." There is no doubt of it, but as it takes a mile to see a mile, and to an ant a crumb is a winter store, so it takes money to pay passage on that flood, and it takes money to make money, and our banks will only loan money to money.

Exchange upon all American points is buying at par and selling at 1¢ premium. Loans from local banks upon legitimate paper are made at 1 per cent. per month.

Trade dollars—Mexican dollars—Mexican quarters—Gold and government paper and silver other than trade dollars are at par.

In the country at large there is a serene financial feeling. Railway, steamship and other engaged in the carrying trade are crowded with business. Manufacturers are running full time and never were more prosperous, and idle capital is casting in every direction for profitable enterprises in which to invest.

The funding bill is still pending in the senate, with prospects that it will not be finally disposed of until the last days of the session.

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It takes about \$100 to purchase the stalled ox and \$10 to \$15 to buy "the fat calf" for the prodigal or any other son. Brien rode as cheaper, if not more advisable. Good milk cows 150 to \$200.

Wood is down. It is fetching \$3 to \$4 for four feet, and \$5 to \$6 for sawed axes.

The Course of Cotton.

The Dallas has hard market to throw. We do not remember a day in a week that the reports were not more or less unfavorable, and still Dallas refused to go off a peg until to-day. It has been held up some way or other. Liverpool opened flat this morning and New York dull. Liverpool lost 1-10. New York futures were a few points higher. The following are the revised quotations for to-day:

Ordinary..... 8 1/2¢
Good Ordinary..... 8 1/2¢
Low Middling..... 9 1/2¢
Strict Low Middling..... 9 1/2¢
Middling..... 10 1/2¢
Strict Middling..... 10 1/2¢
Good Middling..... 10 1/2¢
Middling Fair..... 11 1/2¢

DALLAS PRICE CURRENT.

The quotations following are wholesale spot cash, unless otherwise stated.

Cattle on the Range.

Yearlings: 20¢ per head; 2 year olds \$12, delivered at the ranch.

Fish and Oysters.

Shrimp—12¢ per lb.
Oysters—per can 45 cents for Baltimore, 35 Matagorda. 65¢ per Berrick bay.

Butter and Eggs.

Eggs—25¢ a dozen.
Butter—25¢ a can for choice; for inferior country and Texas, 15¢.

Coffee and Tea.

Coffee—Rio, common, 10¢; ordinary, 11¢; fair, 12¢; good, 13¢; prime, 14¢; choice, 15¢; extra, 16¢; Java, 20¢; Java, 25¢; Java, 30¢; Java, 35¢; Java, 40¢; Java, 45¢; Java, 50¢; Java, 55¢; Java, 60¢; Java, 65¢; Java, 70¢; Java, 75¢; Java, 80¢; Java, 85¢; Java, 90¢; Java, 95¢; Java, 100¢; Java, 105¢; Java, 110¢; Java, 115¢; Java, 120¢; Java, 125¢; Java, 130¢; Java, 135¢; Java, 140¢; Java, 145¢; Java, 150¢; Java, 155¢; Java, 160¢; Java, 165¢; Java, 170¢; Java, 175¢; Java, 180¢; Java, 185¢; Java, 190¢; Java, 195¢; Java, 200¢; Java, 205¢; Java, 210¢; Java, 215¢; Java, 220¢; Java, 225¢; Java, 230¢; Java, 235¢; Java, 240¢; Java, 245¢; Java, 250¢; Java, 255¢; Java, 260¢; Java, 265¢; Java, 270¢; Java, 275¢; Java, 280¢; Java, 285¢; Java, 290¢; Java, 295¢; Java, 300¢; Java, 305¢; Java, 310¢; Java, 315¢; Java, 320¢; Java, 325¢; Java, 330¢; Java, 335¢; Java, 340¢; Java, 345¢; Java, 350¢; Java, 355¢; Java, 360¢; Java, 365¢; Java, 370¢; Java, 375¢; Java, 380¢; Java, 385¢; Java, 390¢; Java, 395¢; Java, 400¢; Java, 405¢; Java, 410¢; Java, 415¢; Java, 420¢; Java, 425¢; Java, 430¢; Java, 435¢; Java, 440¢; Java, 445¢; Java, 450¢; Java, 455¢; Java, 460¢; Java, 465¢; Java, 470¢; Java, 475¢; Java, 480¢; Java, 485¢; Java, 490¢; Java, 495¢; Java, 500¢; Java, 505¢; Java, 510¢; Java, 515¢; Java, 520¢; Java, 525¢; Java, 530¢; Java, 535¢; Java, 540¢; Java, 545¢; Java, 550¢; Java, 555¢; Java, 560¢; Java, 565¢; Java, 570¢; Java, 575¢; Java, 580¢; Java, 585¢; Java, 590¢; Java, 595¢; Java, 600¢; Java, 605¢; Java, 610¢; Java, 615¢; Java, 620¢; Java, 625¢; Java, 630¢; Java, 635¢; Java, 640¢; Java, 645¢; Java, 650¢; Java, 655¢; Java, 660¢; Java, 665¢; Java, 670¢; Java, 675¢; Java, 680¢; Java, 685¢; Java, 690¢; Java, 695¢; Java, 700¢; Java, 705¢; Java, 710¢; Java, 715¢; Java, 720¢; Java, 725¢; Java, 730¢; Java, 735¢; Java, 740¢; Java, 745¢; Java, 750¢; Java, 755¢; Java, 760¢; Java, 765¢; Java, 770¢; Java, 775¢; Java, 780¢; Java, 785¢; Java, 790¢; Java, 795¢; Java, 800¢; Java, 805¢; Java, 810¢; Java, 815¢; Java, 820¢; Java, 825¢; Java, 830¢; Java, 835¢; Java, 840¢; Java, 845¢; Java, 850¢; Java, 855¢; Java, 860¢; Java, 865¢; Java, 870¢; Java, 875¢; Java, 880¢; Java, 885¢; Java, 890¢; Java, 895¢; Java, 900¢; Java, 905¢; Java, 910¢; Java, 915¢; Java, 920¢; Java, 925¢; Java, 930¢; Java, 935¢; Java, 940¢; Java, 945¢; Java, 950¢; Java, 955¢; Java, 960¢; Java, 965¢; Java, 970¢; Java, 975¢; Java, 980¢; Java, 985¢; Java, 990¢; Java, 995¢; Java, 1000¢; Java, 1005¢; Java, 1010¢; Java, 1015¢; Java, 1020¢; Java, 1025¢; Java, 1030¢; Java, 1035¢; Java, 1040¢; Java, 1045¢; Java, 1050¢; Java, 1055¢; Java, 1060¢; Java, 1065¢; Java, 1070¢; Java, 1075¢; Java, 1080¢; Java, 1085¢; Java, 1090¢; Java, 1095¢; Java,